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         IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
                 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA
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    W. A. DREW EDMONDSON, in his )
    capacity as ATTORNEY GENERAL )
    OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA and )
    OKLAHOMA SECRETARY OF THE
    ENVIRONMENT C. MILES TOLBERT,)
    in his capacity as the
    TRUSTEE FOR NATURAL RESOURCES)
    FOR THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA,
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                Plaintiff,
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    VS.
                                  )4:05-CV-00329-TCK-SAJ
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    TYSON FOODS, INC., et al,
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                 Defendants.
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                     THE VIDEOTAPED DEPOSITION OF
15
    GORDON JOHNSON, PhD, produced as a witness on
16
    behalf of the Defendants in the above styled and
17
    numbered cause, taken on the 4th day of February,
18
    2008, in the City of Tulsa, County of Tulsa, State
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    of Oklahoma, before me, Lisa A. Steinmeyer, a
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    Certified Shorthand Reporter, duly certified under
    and by virtue of the laws of the State of Oklahoma.
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1	by USDA that involves USDA people, like Sharpley and	
2	maybe university people, to look at phosphorus.	
3	$oldsymbol{Q}$ The paper says the National Phosphorus Project	
4	is being conducted across the country to better	
5	assess the relationship between soil test P and P	10:35AM
6	runoff. The general objective of the National P	
7	Project is to develop P management recommendations	
8	that sustain agriculture and protect water quality.	
9	Do you see that statement?	
10	A Yes.	10:36AM
11	$oldsymbol{arrho}$ Let's go to the bottom of the page. The	
12	author states, several states have adopted a	
13	multiplicative matrix and are making modifications	
14	to the original P index to more accurately reflect	
15	the local landscape characteristics in management	10:36AM
16	practices. As with the original P index, most P	
17	indices are being developed through many discussions	
18	with area scientists and representatives of state	
19	and federal technical advisory and regulatory	
20	agencies. Are you aware of these cooperative	10:36AM
21	efforts between universities, local scientists and	
22	agencies in order to develop state standards for	
23	phosphorus management?	
24	A I'm aware of the interaction. I wouldn't I	
25	don't know that the term cooperative is appropriate.	10:36AM

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1	Q Have you been involved personally, sir, in any
2	Q Have you been involved personally, sir, in any aspect of the development of the phosphorus
2	aspect of the development of the phosphorus
3	management criteria that's used in the state of
4	Oklahoma that's applicable in the Illinois River
5	watershed? 10:37AM
6	A I've been involved in the discussions with
7	NRCS and with individuals from the University of
8	Arkansas to the extent that I suggested that we
9	shouldn't use the high values that have come to be
10	because we didn't have scientific evidence to 10:37AM
11	suggest that higher numbers should be used.
12	Q Let's
13	A Those recommendations, incidentally, were not
14	accepted.
15	Q All right. So let me understand your 10:37AM
16	testimony. Your involvement with regard to the
17	standards that are employed in Oklahoma is you
18	offered your opinion to the Natural Resource
19	Conservation Service that the Code 590 standard
20	allowed the application of phosphorus-containing 10:38AM
21	fertilizers at a level higher than you felt was
22	appropriate?
23	A Yes.
24	Q And the USDA, Natural Resources Conservation
25	Service did not change their Code as a result of 10:38AM

1	your comments?
2	A Well, I believe at the time they were as
3	indicated here, each state was developing specifics
4	for their state after looking at what the federal
5	level people had sent down to them, and my input 10:38AM
6	probably, as I recall, was two-fold. One is that I
7	disagreed with the intent of having a different
8	phosphorus soil test calibration for animal waste
9	than you had for commercial fertilizer if your
10	purpose as stated on the first page of 590 was to 10:39AM
11	minimize runoff of pollutants, non-source pollutants
12	because, in fact, animal waste has a lower density
13	than commercial fertilizer and it's more subject to
14	runoff.
15	So if anything, you ought to have more 10:39AM
16	stringent requirements when you are using animal
17	waste and you ought to at least accept the same
18	guidelines that NRCS has in place for subsidizing
19	the use of commercial fertilizer when they're trying
20	to stabilize erodible areas with vegetation. 10:39AM
21	Q And Oklahoma has adopted the NRCS standards;
22	correct?
23	MR. NANCE: Objection, calls for a legal
24	conclusion.
25	A I believe so. 10:40AM

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1	A I don't believe it's an environmental	
2	threshold. I believe it's a waste disposal	
3	threshold. I believe it's in conflict with the	
4	stated purpose on the first page, that these	
5	guidelines are to minimize agricultural non-point	11:08AM
6	source pollution of surface and groundwater	
7	resources, and to use this table does not minimize	
8	that.	
9	Q And	
10	A In fact, it maximizes the amount of waste you	11:08AM
11	could dispose of without regard to the increased	
12	non-point source pollution.	
13	Q And you have you have expressed those	
14	concerns to NRCS?	
15	A Yes.	11:08AM
16	Q When was the last time you expressed your	4
17	concerns to them?	
18	A It would be several years ago when I was at	
19	osu.	
20	Q Okay. So at least four years ago then?	11:08AM
21	A Yes.	
22	MR. McDANIEL: Before we start something	
23	new, he says we have five minutes left, so let's go	
24	ahead and take a break.	
25	VIDEOGRAPHER: We're now off the Record,	11:08AM